

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 13.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1918.

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1918

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A MERRY XMAS

SCIENCE GRAD. GAVE ADDRESS ON SOCIALISM

Says Doctrine is Biologically
Absurd.

TROTSKY PROPAGANDIST.

"A Common Bond Between Rus-
sian Autocracy and Social-
ism," says Arthur
Childs.

We print herewith some extracts
from an interesting address delivered
before the Boston Life Underwriters'
Association by Arthur E. Childs, of
Boston, a graduate of Science '88. That
Mr. Childs has not a high opinion of
the doctrines commonly described as
Socialistic may be gathered from the
following paragraphs:

"Socialism in all its various activi-
ties is theoretically based upon a
high-sounding but untenable doc-
trine, that liberty and equality be
administered to a nation, to the
end that all shall be equal in brains,
all shall be equal in physical health
and well being, and that all shall
share equally in the wealth of the na-
tion. No notice is to be taken of the
differences in quality of gray matter,
all differences in human endeavour
are to be levelled, and, in fact, a the-
oretical uniformity is to be produced
in the individual to the end that all
shall be equally happy.

The doctrine of Socialism is not
only psychologically but biologically
absurd. The Socialists would abolish
the natural and usual relation be-
tween merit and reward; between
earning power and its fair and proper
return. Having long studied Social-
ism, I am led to the unshakable belief
that its doctrines in the ultimate
would destroy the sacredness of the
family unit, as well as destroy indi-
vidualism, around which revolves our
entire social structure, and upon
which the development of this great
nation has been built.

Socialism would abolish the two vi-
tal principles by which alone the vig-
or of a race can be maintained. The
nation it would establish or control
would pass into a miserable decay on
account of the large and untimely in-
crease of those unfit for business life;
or, as an alternative, it would be over-
run by the strong nations which
would not follow the foolish Socialis-
tic policy of fostering the worst at
the expense of the best. The ter-
rifying effects of the Bolshevik and
their methods in Russia should serve
as a terrible warning to us against
allowing Socialistic doctrines, through
their plausibility, to take possession
of our thoughts.

With regard to the Bolshevik men-
ace, the speaker said—

"The Bolsheviks got their start on
(Continued on Page 2.)

VARSITY TOO WILL ERECT A MEMORIAL

Various Suggestions as to Na-
ture of Monument Given by
Prominent Men.

The "Varsity," of December 18, has
the following:

"The two resolutions which were
adopted at the Alumni Dinner on Mon-
day night well summarize the discus-
sion which was held in regard to the
form of the proposed Memorial. The
first resolution, moved by Mr. T. A.
Russell and seconded by Miss Skinner
was to the general effect that a
Memorial be raised. The second resolu-
tion, moved by Mr. Mitchell and
seconded by Dr. Reeve, was to the ef-
fect that a Permanent Physical Mem-
orial which would record the names
of students who had fallen and been
on active service be erected; and that
a series of scholarships be founded,
some of which at least would be given
to the children of fallen students.
"Mr. Justice Masten, the president
(Continued on Page 2.)

FAMOUS COACH.



"SHAG" SHAUGHNESSY.

Lieut. Frank ("Shag") Shaughnessy,
former coach of the McGill Champion
Football team, whose services the
Athletic Association are endeavouring
to secure for next year's football sea-
son.

LECTURES SUSPENDED IN ALL FACULTIES

Christmas Vacation Dates from
To-day—Many Students
Leaving Town.

Lectures end in all of the faculties
to-day for the Christmas vacation. In
spite of the fact that the Influenza
epidemic made a very considerable
inroad upon the first term there will
be no shortening of the mid-term holi-
day as might under the circumstances
possibly be expected. The decision
of the authorities arrived at in No-
vember was rather that the session
should be extended into May than that
any encroachment should be made
upon the Christmas vacation. In ac-
cordance with this decision, therefore,
there is no difference in the length
of the holiday granted this year and
that of former seasons. Lectures
will recommence on January 2nd,
thus allowing ten full days for enjoy-
ment of the seasonal festivities.

The work of the term thus far has
been of necessity incomplete, and it
will require considerable concentra-
tion in the portion of the term re-
maining after Christmas in order that
the necessary ground may be covered
prior to the mid-term examinations,
which will be held early in February.

Notices posted in various places an-
nounce the fact that the University
Library will be closed from 5.00 p.m.
to-day until Thursday next, after
which date the building will be open
during certain hours, which are
posted at the attendant's desk.

LECTURE ON ITALY.

Prof. Charles Upson Clark, director
of the American Classical School at
Rome, will lecture on "How Italy
protected her Art Treasures during
the war," in the theatre of the Phys-
ics building, on Monday, December
23, at 8.30 p.m.

Prof. Clark is now at "home on
leave after having visited Italian
and Macedonian fronts, this and last
summer. The lecture is held under

THE LAST ISSUE.

With this issue the "Daily"
will cease publication for the
Christmas Vacation.

MCGILL Y.M.C.A. WORKS NOBLY AT COLOMBO

Great Need of Support by Uni-
versity Men.

\$7,000 EXPENDITURE.

Gordon Brown and Murray
Brooks Though Working
Hard Are in Need of
Help.

The following pamphlet which has
been issued in order to give a clear
idea of the work being carried on by
the McGill Y.M.C.A. in Ceylon, will no
doubt be of interest to our readers:

"To influence not less than 500 mil-
lion people toward a higher life out of
their present condition of ignorance,
vice, superstition, moral degradation
and social bondage, is the opportunity
which McGill has through the work
of the Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion in Ceylon. Because of its unique
strategic situation, its superior West-
ern civilization, its large percentage
of Christians, its splendid resources
in men and money, this little island of
four million people holds the key to
the whole Southern portion of the
great continent of Asia.

"From the centre, centuries ago
Buddhist missionaries were sent out
to Burmah, Siam, Sumatra, Java and
even as far as China and Japan, and
there exercised a great influence in
spreading the religion of Gautama the
Buddha. We may be quite sure that
when Christianity has firmly fastened
its roots in the soil there and has
gained a strong hold on the hearts of
a sufficient number of the population
that history will repeat itself and that
large numbers of Christian leaders
will be sent to these same lands to
win them for the Kingdom of Christ.

"The work of the Young Men's
Christian Association in Ceylon is es-
sentially a work of training Christian
leaders. By means of its special fa-
cilities young men are given a train-
ing for a life of Christian service such
as can be obtained under no better
auspices. In the great war work
which has been done for the Indian
troops in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt,
East Africa and elsewhere, over 100
Indian and Ceylonese Secretaries have
taken their places alongside the
American, English and Canadian Sec-
retaries. For the most part they are
university graduates, men of culture
and Christian refinement, men who
are leaders in every sense. When the
war is over these men are ready to
take places of large responsibility in
the Indian and Ceylon Church, and
will be a great inspiration and en-
couragement to the masses.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE WANTED

Scheme for Establishment
Where Standard Tests
Could be Made.

At a meeting of the Reconstruction
and Development Committee of the
Cabinet, Dr. A. B. Macallum, admin-
istrative chairman of the Council for
Scientific and Industrial Research,
advanced the long-considered propos-
al of the Council for the establish-
ment of a central Institute for re-
search.

The scheme, which is considered
vital to a successful and permanent
Canadian competition with the
highly organized industries of the
United States, Great Britain, France,
and other countries which have al-
ready the benefit of similar Govern-
ment institutions, contemplates the
immediate erection, at or near the
capital, of a central laboratory build-
ing, costing approximately \$500,000.
(Continued on Page 4.)

the auspices of the Montreal Society
Archaeological Institute of America,
and will be open to the public. The
lecture will be fully illustrated by
stereopticon views.



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freshness keep to
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Cosy Dressing Gowns and Lounge Jackets, in Jaeger
pure wool and English brocaded Silks—\$15.00 to \$37.50.

House Slippers in wool and fleece-lined leather—\$3.25
to \$10.50.

Gloves in profusion in Wool, Mocha, Leather, Suede,
etc., etc., fur-lined and unlined—\$2.50 to \$8.50.

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THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

This Christmas we may approach with far different feelings from those which have animated our hearts for the last four years. The great struggle which has been convulsing the world, and which has drawn so heavily upon the finest of the manhood of our College, is over. Already the men who have been "over there" are beginning to trickle back, and the University is assuming the appearance that was hers in pre-war times, although many of the familiar faces are missing.

Under these circumstances, we feel that we are justified in wishing each and all of our readers "A Merry Christmas" in a tone differing from that which it was necessary to adopt in previous years, and in feeling that this is a season of heart-felt rejoicing for us all. As a nation, as a college, and as individuals, we have much to be thankful for, and it is but right that we should let our joy be shown in a quiet way.

Nevertheless, it is incumbent upon us to call to mind the fact that although the war is over, its effects, the aftermath of conflict, will be with us for a long time yet, and even now the hearts of many are afflicted by the loss of their dearest ones, or by worry over the fate of those concerning whom the official reports have no more to say than "wounded and missing." It would be simply a brutal disregard for the feelings of others for us to indulge in any boisterous rejoicing at this season.

Then, readers, without wishing to indulge in any "preaching," we should like to put in a word for those who have had more than their share of the "hard luck" of this life. Could you not manage to cut down a bit on those Christmas presents and make some one a bit happier by using the money saved where it will do the most good, both to others and to yourself? We quite realize that most College men have so many calls made upon their generosity or loyalty to the University that by the time this season arrives they are not in a position to be able to dispose of any large sums of money. Remember, though, that it is not the amount that counts, but the spirit.

We feel, in uttering the wish that is upon everyone's lips just now, we are presaging good for the New Year that is soon to open, one which, we are convinced, will prove to be a bright spot in the history of Old McGill, and which will be looked back to long after we have left these halls of learning and are forgotten. Good luck to you all, and health to our Alma Mater!

GEOGRAPHICAL INFLUENCE ON LANGUAGE.

"Russian language, while Slavic, and as such Indo-European, is at the same time the transition speech between the Indo-European and Uralo-Altaic groups."

"As late as the Twelfth Century the peoples of the basin of the Volga spoke purely Tartar dialects. The wide and open steppes of Siberia extending without break into Eastern Europe poured the overflow of their populations into the valleys of the Russian rivers which flow into the Black Sea. The great Russian cities, of the borderland between Europe and Asia were either founded or Slavized after the Eleventh century." Leon Dominian writes in "The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe." "About that time the Slavic dialects of the Vistula and the Dnieper began to blend with the Asiatic languages of the Oka, Kilaama and Volga valleys. Modern Russian, a mixture of Slavic and Tartar or Mongolian words, was born of the blending. In a broader sense it is the expression of the union of Europe and Asia to create a Russian nation, for Russia is the product of the ancient Russ or Ruthenian principalities and the old Muscovite states. The former were Slav and lay in Europe. The latter were Tartar and belonged physically to Asia. As a nation the Russia of our time sprang into existence at the end of the Seventeenth Century. Prior to that pe-

riod, its western section is known to history as the land of Russ or Ruthenia. Its eastern part was Muscovy. Through the union of the eastern and western sections the Russian Empire of modern times came into being. No literary monuments antedate the birth of its nationality.

"In Russia the Slav who is free from Asiatic contamination is rarely met east of the thirty-fifth meridian. A line from Lake Ladoga to Lake Ilmen and along this meridian to the mouth of the Dnieper forms the divide between the Russians of Europe and of Asia. The parting of the waters belonging respectively to the Don and Dnieper is, from a racial standpoint, the boundary between the two groups. The Tartar words of the Russian language of that frontier. The Oriental customs which permeate Russian life, the Tartar words of the Russian language, all begin to assume intensity east of this dividing line, while to the west the spirit of the vast stretch of north Asiatic steppes disappears. Thus the commonly accepted Ural frontier of European and Asiatic Russia is unwarranted in the light of the facts. The inhabitants of the Volga lands are essentially Asiatics, among whom the numerically inferior Slav element has become dominant. "The picture of this linguistic evolution can be painted only with the colours of geography. The well-defined individuality of the Hungarian Puszta has its counterpart in the Sibe-

SCIENCE GRAD. GAVE ADDRESS ON SOCIALISM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

got their incentive from a man named Trotsky. Trotsky was a Russian who came over to this country many years ago and learned our language. Then he discovered that he had a fine voice and became a good talker. He spent about four years on the East Side of New York City as a soap-box orator. He stood on the corners; stood on the soap-box and harangued the crowds. During this time Trotsky learned the tricks of mass psychology. He knew how to sway the crowds by exciting their passions and their prejudices and appealing to class hatred which is so easily stirred up and so difficult to put down. Trotsky, after he got his education in the freedom of the East Side of New York City, agitated against the government of New York State without interference by the police. Of course to-day, if he did it, he would be locked up, but at that time we were unconscious in this country that the heaven of radical Socialism which was being carefully distributed throughout our country, was the same heaven which the German autocracy distributed throughout Russia, using Trotsky and Lenin as their agents, in order that they might produce chaos and then go in and take possession of the resources of that nation.

In dealing with the war measures passed through Congress, which had been attacked by Socialists as autocratic, Mr. Childs pointed out in the following words that in the future these seemingly dangerous powers given to the Government must be applied to the good of the people.

"We have seen the Government take over, as emergency measures to aid us in winning the war, the control and operation of the railroads of the country, as well as the telephone and telegraph systems. The ship-building industry has also become a Government function, and as imperative war measures the manufacture and ultimate distribution of iron, steel, copper, and other metallic products have been controlled by a special branch of the Government. These war measures which have been administered are distinctly autocratic and it may therefore be said that we have adopted methods of autocracy with which to fight despotism. As we have set up on paths leading to autocracy it behooves each and every one of us to aid in turning those paths from autocracy to a practical co-operation between the Government and the people.

Absence of co-operation between the Government and the people, from whom the Government receives its power, will inevitably lead to an anomalous condition, which we hope will never occur in this country, namely, that of the Government at strife with its own people, not with noisy weapons of battle, but with the open exercise of executive and judicial power so directed as to maim, wound, and disable the great instrumentalities of manufacturing, trade and commerce. "A centralized autocracy would be

rian steppe region. The one is the reproduction of the other in small—a miniature. Both consist of undulating land, devoid of mountains or hills, and covered by deep sand. In Finland too a remarkably level stretch of granite land, marked by gentle swelling, lies under a sandy glacial mantle. The two European regions have only one advantage over their Asiatic type. They are better watered. The furthest penetration of Eurasian lowlands into Europe is obtained through them. The approach to Hungary is made without a break, through the valley of the Danube. To Finland access is equally easy once the Ural is crossed. That this range proved no obstacle to the westerly spread of Central Asiatic peoples is indicated by their presence west of its axis and their settlement in the Volga valley prior to Slav invasions. But neither in lake-dotted Finnish lands nor within the limited and mountain-hedged area of Hungary could the Asiatic invaders find room for expansion or nomadism. From herdsman they became farmers. The change is the dawn of their history as a European nation, and of the development of every manifestation of their culture. A more advanced language became the measure of the increasingly complex character of their needs—that is to say, of higher civilization. The whole story, traced from its origin, illustrates the superior civilizing power vested in European geography. In the sterile steppes of the northern half of Asia man led an easier life than in the cramped regions of diversified Europe. On the broader flatlands of the east he roamed with little thought of the morrow and without incentive to improve his condition. In the west he was spurred to activity by the very limitations of his homeland."

VARSITY TOO WILL ERECT A MEMORIAL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the Alumni Association, after a few introductory remarks introduced the president. The president was greeted with the Toronto yell given by a few enthusiastic undergraduates present. In a short but forceful address the president outlined the situation. He showed that it was the Boys who had saved the country, that they had risen to the occasion—that they had done their part. He then went on to say that those who were now on trial were the men who for reasons had not been on active service, and that they should erect a permanent memorial in honour of the fallen students. He said that such a memorial was necessary for two reasons. The first was that it would be a token of recognition for the services of the men; and, secondly, it would be a source of inspiration to succeeding classes of students. In this way the memorial would have a special meaning, as it would be a shrine where the deeds of valorous men would be recorded. The president also advocated the foundation of scholarships.

"Other suggestions were as follows: "The Chancellor of the University—To complete Convocation Hall, to erect tablets in the foyer of Convocation Hall to all officers among students and to those of lower rank who have won distinction, and to establish scholarships. "Dean Baker—A monument. "Professor Mavor—An arch. "Sir Edmund Walker—A Chapter House with an inner shrine where books in which the names of the men could be recorded. "Professor Hume—Complete the Main Building. "Chancellor Bowles—Erect an administration building with a memorial hall. "Captain Wallace—Foundation of a Lecturehip."

Let's fill the Hur mouths with food so we can hear ourselves think for a few minutes.—Indianapolis News.

Every Hohenzollern seems to have had a hole picked out and the safest route to it charted.—Arkansas Gazette.

destructive of our democracy and against the spirit of the nation which has from the time of Washington been jealous in its protection of individual rights against now and unseasoned Governments of their own installation.

"Let me call to your mind a curious but nevertheless fundamental truth that there is a common bond between Prussian autocracy and Socialism. This may seem strange at a first glance, but it is a fact that Socialists of all nationalities in all of their written propaganda recognize and require a centralized power controlling the life of every citizen. The common ground on which Prussian autocracy and Socialism stand therefore is a centralized government. In the former the distribution of rewards is made by the hereditary reigning families, and in the latter by despots of a centralized government elected by the people. The Socialists, of course, would distribute the rewards differently, but they would still require the mechanism of tyranny to do so. The anachronism in the whole system of Socialism is the building up of a despotism to administer justice, and the two are as far apart as the poles of the great terrestrial magnet."

Mr. Childs brought his address to a strong conclusion with the words we print below:

"As an individual I am not in favour of bombarding Senators and Congressmen with telegrams and letters protesting against Socialistic developments. I am in favour of a broad and liberal education of the public on these matters, and I hope to see in due time, and at the right moment, a programme of education undertaken through the press, looking to the preservation of the spirit of individual liberty. I am not in favour of having insurance singled out as a target, because in very truth, insurance is only one of the many forms of business over which the Socialists will endeavour to throw a dragnet of centralized control. We must stand shoulder to shoulder with the manufacturer, the merchant, banker, and the individual, and it is only by united effort that we may hope to stem the tide of any threatened Socialistic laws.

"We must be ever watchful of a certain class of politicians catering to Socialistic tendencies, who have and will continue to introduce and press legislation for Government ownership and operation of railroads, the telegraph and telephone, shipping, and many other forms of individual and corporation activity. To overcome and set at naught the activities of these politicians will require constructive education of the man on the street who casts his ballot at state and national elections. Justice and fair-play must be taught and the dangers to a government which undertakes in a large way to own and operate business of all kinds should be pointed out in a sane and easily understood way, and the situation should not be allowed to become befogged by the results of intemperate or ill-chosen charges on one side or the other."

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Very Convenient for Students going to General Hospital.

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PATRONIZE our ADVERTISERS

R. V. C. NOTES

Partial Society.

A meeting of the Partial Students' Society of R.V.C. was held Thursday morning, with the president, Miss Matthews, in the chair. A constitution was drawn up. Miss Hibbard was elected as representative for the Red Cross. It was decided to hold a tea and sale in aid of the University Settlement, similar to the one given last year. The tea will be held some time in January. The meeting then adjourned.

"HE IS A CANADIAN."

"He is a Canadian"—I wonder has he stood
In some thick forest, on a mountain slope
Silent beneath a pine,
And looking out across a valley seen
Nothing but brightening tree tops far below
And stony scarred grey mountains
Whose snow-caps
Rise to a sun-swept blue?

"He is a Canadian"—I wonder has he stood
On some still morning by a tiny lake,
And watched the water ripple on the beach—
One little clearing
In the mighty woods.
And known he is the first to breathe
That air
Not weighted by a thousand lives and thoughts,
But rare and pure.
A breathing straight from God?

"He is a Canadian"—then I know he knows
The keenness of our winter's icy blast,
The radiant snow, the shining blue, the frost
That bites and purifies,
And clears away
The murk and greyness of too sordid lives.
He is a Canadian and he shares with me
Those vast free spaces and those open ways
And memories now half bitter, for they were so sweet,
Of careless eager life, and happier days.

Oh Canada of bigness, beauty, strength,
Whom we thy wandering children know as ne'er before,
In exiles' retrospect of glorious hours,
We love thee with a love we never felt till now—
A love not all our own, a heritage—
From those who to thy shores no more return
Their love of thee, unconscious, pent
Which drove them forth, they knew not why,
And urged them on,
All glad for thee to die.
In this great love may we be concreate

And made a nation new;
Strong as thy mountains,
Generous as thy plains,
Pure as thy winters
With their depths unknown,
As all thy forest lakes
Still pools of peace.
—ESTER WILSON KERRY.
London, June, 1917.

NEW RAG TIME SONG ON MAYOR OF MONTREAL

It's back to the blistering beaches of Waikiki for those hypnotizing Hawaiian hips. It means a precipitated retreat to the pineapple plantations for the merry manipulators of the moaning ukelele, for no less a personage than the discreet Mayor of Montreal himself has fallen foul of the charms of the dulcet harmonies that emanate from that little group of islands in the Southern Pacific.

Not only has Mederic thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated the doleful twangs of the little instrument that put Honolulu on the map, but he has even gone so far as to make a hobby of collecting all musical compositions that deal with Hawaii.

That Mederic is possessed of a sensitive and appreciative ear for music, there is no doubt, and as we have had our fill of the soulful symphonies of the South, and we're almost fed up with those cut-away costumes and mournful wails of the diminutive guitar that keep the students on bad terms with each other while it is in operation, also, as Irving Berlin, the Master of Ragtime, as a last resort, tried China as an inspiration for his ditties, a journalist of this city, who also has a penchant for "beating up a piano," stepped to the fore and relieved the horrible suspense that hung over the music world by composing a song entitled "Since Mederic the Mayor went down to Hawaii, the City has gone on the Blink."

The words, which are excruciatingly funny, depict our staid City Father as being a devoted slave to the ukelele and an insatiable fiend of Hawaiian melodies, while the music is a fox trot and the very essence of jazz. Mr. Willie Eckstein plays it nightly, jazz bands all over the city hammer out the rhythmic harmonies of that simple number which is no doubt destined to occupy a niche in the hall of Fame in the near future.

The actual theme of the song appealed to A. G. Racey, the famous cartoonist, to such an extent that he drew a cover for it. The picture alone, which portrays Meddy dressed in one of those abbreviated shredded

WHEAT SHIRTS, A FUZZY THINGAMABOB

strung around the emaciated neck which supports a face replete with soulful expression and shows hands that fondly clasp a real live ukelele, is alone worth the price of admission—you might say.

The author, original to the last detail, solemnly asserts that the ravings are by himself and the "Noise" is by the same party.

The number is on sale at all the music stores.—Adv.

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QUIPS

UNCLE SALT BASIN—THOSE WHO'S

When first I started out, my son, this college to amuse (?) I thought it would be heaps of fun to write a lot of "WHO'S," but now I sit and mourn alone, my soul in misery sunk. I realize I pulled a bone when I began this junk. For "WHO'S" are ever with me now, they hunt me all around, and in the Daily Office—wow! they form a mighty mound. On Friday nights they come in tons from witty-minded folks—I'd rather face a dozen Hums than read those ghastly jokes. By every door they slither in and meet my bulging eye, until I long to kick the shin off that there funny guy who wants to libel all his friends and dashes off with glee some twenty reams of "WHO'S" and sends the whole bunch in to me.
But when the envelope appears that hails from o'er the way, I shout aloud "Hoowah!" for here's a thirty-pointer—stay! With trembling hands I open it to gaze upon the news, and lo! there falls into my mitt about a million "WHO'S"!!!
Ed. Note.—This was composed previous to last night (we have our reasons for this statement.)

EDITORIAL.

Every year, dear friends (try to look dear, even if you are feeling cheap), it has been our custom to address an editorial to you upon three occasions—(1) the beginning of the term, (2) the beginning of the Christmas holidays, and (3) the end of the term. These three are made the occasions of: (1) Apologizing for what we are going to say (2) Apologizing for what we have said (3) Apologizing for what we didn't say. Now gentle reader we have become so expert at licking the dust in this fashion that it has come to be a positive pleasure to us to explain that the process gone through in producing "Quipe" hurts us far more than it does you, and that any course of action we may adopt is forced upon us by your own misdeeds. (We always bargain upon the first year students believing this part, anyway.)
Let us discard any ignoble feeling of malice and revenge; we assure our readers that we are at present entirely free from any such sensation—we always feel that way on Saturday mornings, somehow, only it doesn't last past Monday. On both sides there is much to forgive—on the inside and the outside more on the former than the latter, we believe—and we should be the last to blame you for all the idiotic things you have done in the past. Make a New Year's resolution to do better next time, won't you?
(Sweep up the crumbs, waiter, the dust-lie is over.)

Looks This!

Co-ed.—Do you know, Mr. Boverill, that whenever I see one of the Daily editorials I feel reminded of music.
Ed.—Why so, Miss Take?
Co-ed.—Because they are the lines below the staff.
(And he trod on his toe and fell with a dull, sickening thud.)

CASUAL CLARENCE

He answers any question you like to put

To-day's Perpetration.

Ques.—When is a tonic not a tonic?
Ans.—When it's Teutonic.

Answers to Correspondents.

Dear Iva,—
I am a little flower
A tree, a bug;
A little bull-frog—
Glug-glug!

This is a little bit of Nature poetry I dashed off the other day. I often dash off things like this in my spare time.

Yours,
A. Littlehoff.

Dear A.—Our advice to you is to dash off the map.

Yours,
Iva Payne.

WHO

was the Fourth Year Donalds who endeavoured to attract the attention of the younger set by dropping a notebook heavily upon the floor yesterday?

WHO

was the R.V.C. Senior who electrified an English class yesterday morning by her c of horror?

WHO

is the member of R.V.C. '19 who, her friends complain, spends too much time with her boon companions?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Senior who carries a bottle to church concealed in her muff?

WHO

is the poet (?) in Mechanical '20?

WHO

is the Science Junior who spells Professor "prof"

WHO

is the expert in lamb cutlets in R.V.C. '19?

WHO

was the Sophia who could not be induced to enter a Ford on Wednesday morning?

WHO

was the driver?

WHO

is the Arts Senior who is "too proud to break a date"?

DO

his Wilsonian doctrines extend to "Freedom of the Shes"?

WHO

was afraid it was rather late, at ten o'clock Thursday morning?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Senior who is interested in Richard the First?

WHO

was the Engineering Professor who sacrificed the valuable time of the class in reminding them of the sweet women?

WHO

is the Arts Soph. who wants a ring for a class-pin?

WHO

is the Science Junior who started out the wrong exit at the Princess last week?

WHO

are the R.V.C. Senior and her Friend X who were observed admiring wedding rings in a second-hand jewellery store on St. Catherine Street Wednesday noon? What mad'er do it?

WHO

is the Med. Freshie who offered \$5.00 not to have the above inserted?

WHO

is the Arts Soph. who wonders why people hold hands?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Junior who entertained a friend in the Edinburgh Cafe last Saturday night? Or did the friend entertain her?

WHO

is the Science Soph. who used a silk handkerchief for such an unusual duty last Thursday night?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Junior who fell up the steps of the Arts Building yesterday afternoon? Did she think she was going up a hill?

WHO

are the R.V.C. Freshettes who showed their pugacious tendencies by having a fight over a Daily before Math. last Tuesday? and

WHAT

was the article they both wanted to read at once?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Freshette who received a box of hairpins just before the Christmas vacation?

WHO

is the Freshette with the triple name? Or rather

WHO

ARE she?

WHO

is the Fourth Year Arts student who writes such interesting notes to the gentleman sitting beside him, and

WHY

does he take such care to hide them from the members of R.V.C. and

WHAT

did he have on the piece of paper that he covered so quickly when three R.V.C. students came in late to the lecture? And

WHY

did they show such heart-rending curiosity as to the contents?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Senior who expects to be quite "Tony" in the near future?

WHO

is the R.V.C. Soph. who showed herself so fond of music, on the train coming back from Macdonald?—She didn't seem to object to the musicians either.

WHO

was the Sophia who said: "I may be a lunatic, and I may be raving, but I certainly am hungry?"

WHO

is the Science member for the Annual board who asked a Donalds to leave a note for him in the Science Building as he really couldn't go to the Arts Building to get it?

WHO

is the member of History 3 who copies her History readings on a blotter so as to let them sink in?

WHO

are the R.V.C. Sophs. who were searching for vinegar last night, in such unseemly attire?

WHO

is the Greek Goddess?

WHO

was the R.V.C. Senior who had such difficulty in counting her lock on Wednesday afternoon?

It will pay bandits who have been holding up mail-carriers to turn their attention to milk-wagons now.—Newark News.

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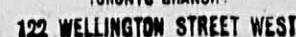
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